Provider Education and State Efforts to End the Opioid Crisis

FDA Workshop on Training for Opioid Analgesic Prescribers
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Agenda

- NGA Background and Related Work
- State Health Care Strategies for Prevention
- Continuing Education Requirements: State Examples

Conference of Governors
The White House, 1908
2014 RAPID INCREASE IN DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES
OPIOID FACT

Every day **91 people** will die from an opioid overdose in the United States.

Source: CDC
Timeline of NGA Activities

2012 – 2015
• Convened two policy academies with 13 states
  o Round 1: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oregon and Virginia
  o Round 2: Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin
• Governors discuss crisis at 2014 NGA Winter Meeting
• Released two issue briefs
  o Released Reducing Prescription Drug Abuse: Lessons Learned from an NGA Policy Academy (2014)

2016
• Governors discuss crisis at 2015 NGA Summer Meeting and 2016 NGA Winter Meeting
• Governors released priorities for federal action (February)
• 46 governors signed NGA Compact to Fight Opioid Addiction (July)
• Released Finding Solutions to the Prescription Opioid and Heroin Crisis: A Road Map for States (July)
• Launched three learning labs (NJ, RI, NM) and monthly Opioid State Action Network calls

2017
• Launched learning lab on treatment for justice-involved populations (MA)
MAJOR FACTORS DRIVING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

- **FACTOR 1**: Wider Availability of Prescription Opioids
- **FACTOR 2**: Lack of Access to Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder
- **FACTOR 3**: Changing Economics and Supply of Heroin

Underlying Biological and Social Risk Factors for Substance Use Disorder

Increasing Prescription Opioid Misuse and Overdose

Increasing Heroin Use and Overdose
Overarching Prescription Opioid Misuse and Heroin Policy Framework

Health Care and Public Safety

- Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose
  - Health Care Strategies for Prevention and Early Identification
  - Public Safety Strategies for Reducing Illicit Supply

- Responding to Opioid Misuse and Overdose
  - Health Care Strategies for Treatment and Recovery
  - Public Safety Strategies for Response
Priorities for Federal Action

• Governors’ priorities for addressing the nation’s opioid crisis calls for federal action to strengthen training for prescribers (February 2016)

  o **Recommendation:** Require prescribers to register with their state PDMP and complete training on pain management and addiction as a condition of DEA licensure.
Health Care Strategies for Prevention and Early Identification

• Develop and update guidelines for all opioid prescribers
• Limit new opioid prescriptions for acute pain, with exceptions for certain patients
• Adopt a comprehensive opioid management program in Medicaid and other state-run health programs
• Remove methadone for managing pain from Medicaid preferred drug lists
• Expand access to non-opioid therapies for pain management
• **Enhance education and training for all opioid prescribers**
  • Maximize the use and effectiveness of state prescription drug monitoring programs
  • Use public health and law enforcement data to monitor trends and strengthen prevention efforts
  • Enact legislation that increases oversight of pain management clinics to reduce “pill mills”
  • Raise public awareness about the dangers of prescription opioids and heroin
Continuing Education Requirements: State Examples

- Kentucky – House Bill 1 (2012)
- New Jersey – Senate Bill 3 (2017)
Thank you.

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